

Higher Education

SUPPLEMENT

ILEA poly audit to go ahead

by David Walker

The Inner London Education Authority decided last week that its accountants will start an internal audit of its five polytechnics from April 1 despite the objections of the directors.

A meeting of the further and higher education subcommittee rejected a request from Dr Colin Adanson of the Polytechnic of Central London to defer its decision. The Greater London Council treasury department will be immediately strengthened at a cost of about £100,000 to provide a permanent audit team.

Mr John Bevan, the ILEA's senior assistant education officer, reported to the committee that while the directors agreed with the aim of the audit they differed fundamentally on methods. He said the consequence of a refusal by a polytechnic governing body to admit the auditors would be "very serious".

What this meant was spelled out by Mrs Margaret Rees, the committee chairman, who pointed out that the ILEA paid between 95 and 98 per cent of the polytechnics' recurrent expenses and owned most of the buildings that housed them.

But the ILEA's resolve to crack the financial whip over its maintained polytechnics, which are all technically funded companies, will be shown in the next few weeks in the question of overseas students numbers.

Last week the academic board of the South Bank Polytechnic accused the ILEA of misunderstanding the issue and called for further discussions despite the ILEA's insistence, now backed by central government policy, that the central polytechnics reduce the proportion of overseas students.

The academic board of the Polytechnic of North London and the governors of the City of London will meet later in the month to consider the matter. Mr Vito Pascia Mendoza, director of the South Bank Polytechnic and chairman of the committee of London directors, said this week the issue was still "very much open". He promised to put a lot of detailed arguments to the ILEA on why the polytechnics might be treated differently from its maintained colleges.

Campaign launched to protect funds

Students at Lancaster University this week launched a campaign to stop the university continuing to seek legal opinion about the use of student union funds.

After hearing counsel's preliminary remarks at a conference on January 22, the students fear that the opinion may threaten their union's autonomy and that of other unions.

The opinion was sought by a working party set up by the university court which was concerned that the university had no control over the funds though it had the responsibility for laying them.

Sanction likely for mixed colleges

Constitutive in all of Oxford's 21 undergraduate colleges may be sanctioned this month, Redundancy Council is to submit a resolution to Congregation on February 22 that the university should allow colleges to amend their statutes to admit both sexes if they wish.

The resolution, however, recommends the continuation of some single-sex undergraduates colleges as desirable.

The resolution follows the report of a committee set up last summer to review the experiment started in 1972 under which five men's colleges—Jesus, Brasenose, Wadham, Hertford and St Catherine's—were allowed to admit women as students and fellow. Corpus Christi College was allowed to admit women fellows and graduate students and New and Balliol Colleges to admit women fellows.

Lords get London Bill petition

by Frances Gibb

The Association of University Teachers has submitted a petition to the House of Lords for amendments to London University's private Bill which would ensure full student representation on the university senate and TUC and CIL representation on the university court.

The Bill, which has had its first reading in Parliament, will, if passed, enable the university to change its constitution. Under the changes presently proposed, senate will be increased from 59 to 111 seats. Convocation, the body of graduates, would get 20 instead of their existing 18, university teachers 35 instead of 18, and students 12, with nine for co-opted and ex officio members.

Mr John Akker, assistant general secretary of the AUT, said that the majority of the 5,500 AUT lecturers felt very isolated from the university. It is recommending their representation on senate, at present 10 per cent and proposed in the status to be reduced to 27 per cent, be increased to 60 per cent.

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Mr Philip Agee, 41, the former CIA agent who is contesting his deportation from Britain, and Miss Flora Richmond, the actress, have been nominated in the elections for the rectorship of Dundee University, due to take place on February 25. The other nominations are Mr Clement Freud, MP, who is the present rector, and Mr Arthur Macdonald, a Dundee graduate and a journalist.

Sixth-form 'votes with feet'

Young people should be offered a mixture of education, training, job creation opportunities and employment, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said this week.

Questioning the present role of the traditional sixth form, Mrs Williams maintained that many young people in the 16 to 19-year-old age group were "voting with their feet" and leaving school to join courses at further education colleges.

Mrs Williams said that 31 per cent of 17 year olds were now in education, compared with 15 per cent a decade ago. But she pointed out that 300,000 children still left school each year without any qualification.

A problem existed in the quantity of good graduate teachers, and the quality and qualifications of mathematics teachers. This was one of the shortage subjects for specialist teachers. Only three-quarters of non-graduate teachers who had completed training since 1967 had a level pass in mathematics and the Government was considering adding mathematics to the scheme of one-year specialist courses for teachers.

Employers should do more to train young people joining them, Mrs Williams said. Day release and industrial training opportunities were bad, particularly for girls.

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NUS urges common courses for all medical students

By Clive Coulson
Science correspondent

An integrated approach to health education, with common introductory courses for medical students, dentists, chiropractors, pharmacists, therapists, radiographers and so on, is urged by the National Union of Students in its evidence to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service.

The NUS claims two major advantages for integrated teaching: wasteful duplication of courses would be avoided, and students would be introduced to the idea of the "health team" at the start of their training.

From the beginning the NUS evidence stresses what it calls the "holistic view of patients' problems, health care remains a male-dominated field. The two bodies who retain the balance of power in the health service, the medical profession and senior administration, are predominantly male.

Paramedics and nurses are traditionally accorded a lower status than doctors; until there is a reappraisal of the caring team which treats all its members as equally valuable contributors, this division will remain.

The NUS wants "facilitated entry for women" into medicine until the level of school science teaching for girls is raised "so that women have a true equal opportunity in the admissions procedure".

Another recommendation is that health students should perform routine work "only so far as it is educationally valuable". At present they are often used as a source of cheap labour, it is claimed.

'Political' start for channel 7

By Patricia Santinelli

The National Union of Students should become a political campaigning organization, Mr Philip Horlor, president of Queen Elizabeth College Student Union, said last week, on "London Lunchbreak", the first live programme to go out on the ILBA channel 7.

Mr Horlor suggested that the character of NUS would have to change following the sale of two of its service companies. "It is the body for negotiations between all students in Great Britain as a whole and it ought in that respect to be a politically campaigning union", he said.

The new 30-minute programme produced by STOIC (Student Television of Imperial College) will become a regular monthly series from October. It is designed to exploit

The long term solution to the problem is to set up Colleges of Health Science associated with general hospitals, the NUS says.

The accent on centralization and integration continues with the recommendation that a Central Education Board be established for all medical and health qualifications up to registration. Its role would be similar to the Council for National Academic Awards.

The Technical Education Council in other sectors of education. Regulation of post-registration specialist training should remain with the specialist bodies.

The students are concerned that "despite the overall preponderance of women in the health professions, health care remains a male-dominated field. The two bodies who retain the balance of power in the health service, the medical profession and senior administration, are predominantly male.

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Dr Watson warned that these sorts of economies might not be easily accepted by some staff but the alternative might be to discontinue subjects or to impoverish student life. He condemned other economies, however, such as gearing universities more to the needs of the economy.

Agreeing with Mr Horlor, Mr Maurice Valois, student president at the Royal College of Art, said the big difficulty about the NUS was that in the past it had presented itself as a union which provided services. This had tended to play down its campaigning value but in future it would have to concentrate far more on this aspect.

But Mr Markus Taylor, president of Queen Mary College Student Union disagreed. Although the idea of a campaigning union had been sold to delegates at the last NUS conference, he was less sure that it appealed to the average student.

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In the past ten years St Andrews' annual spending had increased by 32 per cent in real terms, while student numbers had increased by 62 per cent. This showed the way university had increased its efficiency.

The greatest economy had been in academic staff, who had increased by under 30 per cent, while costs of other items, such as care of grounds and buildings, had risen by as much as 100 per cent.

"I am not saying you should ignore the question of what you get for your money out of the university," Dr Watson said.

He endorsed the words of the Swami Committee on overseas commitments that "relevance" might be a mistaken concept. The purpose of a university from the view of national planning policy was to produce high-level educated manpower to maintain "resource centres" of men capable of giving advice on national and international problems.

An over-rigid application of the doctrine of relevance would probably destroy the first of the two purposes and weaken the second.

Students at the Stockwell Bromley Institute of Higher Education were forced to resign from the union because of discrepancies in their election results.

The basis of the system is to ensure that the information most often requested is most easily available. Once an initial file structure has been established, the system will record requests by users together with estimated future demands.

The alleged discrepancies light when Mrs Carol Newell, president of the student union, tried to cast her vote in the election for a new president and discovered it had already been cast. She filed a complaint to the union and later the election was declared invalid.

Another problem facing further education was the result of its great success in responding flexibly to ever-increasing student numbers. Now some colleges claimed they could not take any more students and many had no more money for new work.

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A significant swing to full-time and block release vocational education was also presenting the colleges with a challenge.

Despite this, Mr Bristow believed that further education can look with confidence to the future as more and more young people turn to it for full-time general education and vocational courses.

The second election was held a week after the first. Mr Andrew Murray, candidate for the successful candidate, Mr Andrew Murray, had also been elected in the first election, the ballot box in one position under surveillance, unlike the first, was moved to key points in the college at different times.

Periodically it will review the pattern of requests, calculate whether an alternative file structure would have given lower costs and perhaps alter the structure if required. This would be done only if its cost was less than the resulting gain over a determined period.

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That musicians generally were poorly

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The committee's report, under the chairmanship of Lord Vaisey, professor of music at Brunel University, is expected to be published in September.

The blues might stay as something that came out of their instruments.

Scots universities 'should share some teaching'

Universities should share the teaching of specialized subjects as an economy measure, Dr J. Steven Watson, principal of St Andrews University, suggested last week.

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The Technical Education Council in other sectors of education. Regulation of post-registration specialist training should remain with the specialist bodies.

For some subjects they should be able to act as one teaching institution on several campuses, sharing some types of specialized teaching between two, three or four universities. Alternatively, by voluntarily giving up some activities, they might concentrate some subjects in one centre, he told the university general council.

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Court order granted over poly sit-in

by Sue Reid

Manchester Polytechnic was this week granted a possession order in the case of an occupation of the administrative centre by protesters over cuts to teaching staff.

The occupation, which began weeks ago, has won the support of the National Union of Polytechnic Employees, to which the protesters belong, but has been condemned by the polytechnic's management.

Local authorities would continue to be strongly represented on their governing bodies, also caught in the net. The latter would all receive a black grant and have extensive freedom to spend it as they see fit.

"All this implies the need for a national committee, separate from the DES, representing the needs of advanced further education and dividing, or supervising, the division of resources between institutions. There is no reason why the value of advanced further education should not be recognized at this level as well as at that of

local authority associations," said the student association, Jeopardy.

Mixed colleges threaten women's graduate intake

Graduate admissions to Oxford's five women's colleges will be endangered if the 21 single-sex colleges become co-educational, according to a report published at the weekend.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Sir John Hakakuk, the vice-chancellor, has been examining the effects of five men's colleges going mixed in 1972. In its report it says that the women's colleges already face competition from the graduate colleges, as well as the mixed undergraduate colleges, while the graduate colleges themselves may be concerned at the prospect of attracting a declining number of women graduates.

"We have with some reluctance taken the view that, in the light of our conclusions regarding the admission of undergraduates, there are no special safeguards we can recommend, but we hope that colleges will take into account in their discussions what effect their proposals will have on graduate admissions," the report says.

The report also says that on the limited evidence before the committee for the past four years, it could not be said that the interests of women's colleges have been damaged as a result of the admission of women by the former men's colleges.

As reported in *The Times* last week, Congregation will debate a resolution on February 22, submitted by Hobdomadal Council, approving the policy that the university should no longer withhold consent from amendments to college statutes which would enable a college to admit both sexes.

Council is suggesting that colleges wishing to go mixed should not

do so all at once in the interests of orderly change, and also that an appropriate balance in the number of places should be maintained.

The committee envisages that colleges will have discussions before taking a decision to admit junior members of the opposite sex. It is not in favour of any attempt by the university to impose on the colleges a further controlled experiment.

The committee says that since the first mixed colleges were established there has been a substantial increase in the total number of women undergraduates admitted to Oxford, during a period when the increase in the number of men admitted each year has been much smaller.

Despite the rapid increase, there has only been a slight decline in the admission standards for women undergraduates, so far as can be judged from A-level results. Now there is no appreciable difference in the standards between men and women.

The committee has considered the effects on the balance of subjects of increasing the proportion of women undergraduates. Women prefer arts subjects (and within the sciences, medicine and the biological sciences), and it is suggested that any increase in the number of women will be predominantly in arts subjects.

This might be expected to lead to a significant decrease in the proportion of all undergraduates reading Science, but the subject mix within each college was primarily determined by the balance of teaching strengths in the colleges.

Ruskin may get own degree

A proposal to establish a Bachelor of Fine Art degree at Oxford will be put before Congregation, the University's Parliament, on February 22.

It would be open to students at the Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art who do not at present have undergraduate status, although some colleges admit them to membership of their junior common rooms, and can only achieve a certificate in Fine Art.

It is felt that the establishment of a new degree of Bachelor of Fine Art would remove any remaining uncertainty about the future of the school.

If the proposal for the degree, and details of the course to be laid down, are approved by Congregation, it will be possible for a distinction to be awarded in 1972, and the university camp-

to the rescue with financial support. The school then moved from cramped quarters in the Ashmolean Museum to part of the Examination Schools in the High Street.

A committee set up to consider its future reported in December that the school now provides a "unique and important element in the university".

The candidates would be matriculated in the normal way as undergraduates of colleges. The total intake would be limited to 20 each year, with a maximum of the school at any time of 60.

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Holiday	Departure Date	No. of Nights	Gated Price
AUSTRIA			
B202 LUTON	6 Mar	7	£60 HB
B203 LUTON	13 Mar	14	£91 HB
B205 L-MANCHESTER	20 Mar	14	£99 HB
B206 L-MANCHESTER	27 Mar	7	£107 HB
B207 L-MANCHESTER	20 Mar	7	£111 FB
B208 SWITZERLAND & FRANCE	6 Mar	7	£66 SC
B209 GATWICK	13 Mar	14	£124 HB
B210 GATWICK	20 Mar	14	£140 HB
B211 GATWICK	27 Mar	7	£124 HB
B212 GATWICK	20 Mar	7	£87 SC
B213 SPAIN & ITALY	20 Mar	7	£60 HB
B214 GATWICK	20 Mar	14	£91 FB
B215 L-LUTON	20 Mar	7	£85 HB
B216 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£104 HB
B217 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£104 HB
B218 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£124 HB
B219 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£124 HB
B220 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£140 HB
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B222 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£154 HB
B223 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£154 HB
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B227 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£194 HB
B228 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£214 HB
B229 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£214 HB
B230 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£234 HB
B231 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£234 HB
B232 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£254 HB
B233 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£254 HB
B234 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£274 HB
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B313 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£1054 HB
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B319 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£1114 HB
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B341 L-LUTON	27 Mar	7	£1334 HB
B342 L-LUTON	20 Mar	14	£1354 HB
B343 L-LUTON</			

Surprise and rise of a union man who loves pottery

Sue Reid writes a pen portrait of Mr Stan Broadbridge, NATFHE general secretary designate



DAVID SMITH

Judith Judd reports on the Oxford educational research group's first project

Why radical Dr Judge may serve in heaven

"Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven," Dr Harry Judge, director of the Oxford Department of Educational Studies, quotes Milton to describe the pitfalls which await education professors.

Dr Judge "hates" his job and is supporting a radical scheme for the future of his department. The scheme is symbolized by the Oxford Educational Research Group which hopes to begin its first project later this year. The Department of Education and Science has just agreed in principle to grant.

The group is based on three principles. It aims to involve scholars from different specialities in the university who are committed to educational research. It wants to include teachers and administrators and to carry out its studies in the context of the Oxfordshire educational system, to bridge the gap between schools and the university.

Professor J. S. Bruner, Oxford's Watts professor of psychology and one of the group's leaders, said: "If you are going to do something in support of education in a university, you can either do it by setting up a faculty or you can turn to the university as a whole."

"Nowadays it usually turns out to be the case that the problems of education are much broader than the kind of things you find in an education faculty that you want to be able to turn to people in the university who work in different fields, to find means whereby a much broader community of scholars could put their minds to the dazzlingly difficult problems which confront us in education."

For 18 months economists, historians, mathematicians, sociologists, psychologists and many others have been taking part in the seminars which have acted as a foundation for the group.

Dr Judge sees the "non-university" approach of the group as the university education department's hope of salvation. It will give them a rationale, he believes, which is totally lacking in the 1970s.

Three years ago the Oxford department, the third largest in the country, set out to reshape its function. First, it began to forge new links with schools in Oxfordshire by

linking some to accept the status of "associated school" and designating teachers in them "school-tutors". These schools and teachers are now involved in the work of the department.

Last year the decision was taken to offer all the county's schools associated school status and to release department money by rolling back one full-time appointment, to support the new partnership.

This has meant that the fees and expenses for many teachers to come to the department have been paid.

It has also enabled the department's students to spend one day a week on a case study in the county's schools from the very beginning of their course.

All this is part of an attempt to put the emphasis in the post-graduate certificate in education course firmly on professionalism.

Dr Judge and his colleagues have also decided to move away from the teaching of history, philosophy, psychology and sociology of education towards concentrated efforts to prepare

young teachers for their responsibilities in schools.

Dr Judge says the PGCE course is central to the department's work because it allows tutors a grass-roots view of the daily life of schools, not because it provides the necessary basis for research.

But though the PGCE is the foundation the numbers taking it have been stabilized at around 200, partly to allow for a small expansion in the department's research work which Dr Judge sees as increasingly important.

The department's latest development is an MSc in Education which has just been approved by the university. This is a one-year highly academic course which will include a dissertation but which will be largely taught.

It is aimed at teachers in mid career, possibly heads of science departments and their assistants, administrators and school secretaries.

The selection of students is solely on academic grounds, claims Professor Craig. The numbers are not

"rigged" but it is a harsh fact of life that without the sponsorship of African students by the World University Service the European element would still be dominant.

He admits that the financial circumstances of Rhodesian African students has militated against their recruitment in the past. The Shona government's sponsorship of African students by the World University Service would still be dominant.

Since then no advertisements for academic staff have been placed in Britain through the Association of Commonwealth Universities in London. But last August the Foreign Office introduced tighter regulations covering the placing of advertisements by the university.

Future advertisements had to contain a warning that the regime was illegal, thus no consular protection was available and that residents were liable for military call up. The university immediately rejected this restriction.

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For the past month Professor Craig has been in Britain "spreading the word" informally about recent posts, a move that while perfectly legal is likely to provoke criticism from some quarters.

Furthermore Rhodesian Africans experience very real financial and social difficulty when they take up a teaching post at a university. Consequently they may prefer to work in Europe or North America.

"Such restraints on staff recruitment damage the university's inter-

national reputation and provide ammunition for its critics."

The Smith Government has also interfered more directly with the university's affairs. Professor Craig told *The Times*: "We have lost a number of valuable people who have not been allowed into the country or have been forced to leave."

During the past five years several academics in the department of political science have been deported.

The number of black academics is increasing, he admits, at a deplorably low rate according to the outside world. But he claims:

"Although there is political and 'moral' censorship in Rhodesia the university is interfered with very little. We are a great deal freer than the universities north and south of us."

Last year—and for the first time—black students outnumbered whites. This was mainly because of the military emergency in which European students were not allowed to defer their national service.

Currently only 30 of the university's 240 full-time academics are black. This was mainly because of the military emergency in which European students were not allowed to defer their national service.

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The curse of Narcissus can be lifted if the victim cooperates

Alexander Gunn explains the progress in students of anorexia nervosa, the 'middle-class' disease

Well over 2,000 years ago, according to Greek mythology, one of the nymphs of Diana the huntress fell in love with Narcissus, the adolescent son of the river-god. Her name was Echo, and because of her unfortunate speech impediment (that of repeating whatever was said to her) Narcissus rejected her affectionate advances.

In revenge he was damned by the gods to fall in love with himself, and when he caught sight of his own image reflected in a tranquil pool he stood entranced, obsessed with his appearance and unable to move—he starved to death. Medically he must remain thus, perhaps, the first reported case of anorexia nervosa.

The syndrome disease or disorder is seen today nowadays of much more common occurrence than hitherto recognized. Recent health surveys hold in seven schools with a total population of nearly 13,000 it appears that one severe case occurs in every 100 girls aged over 16, and, also, of every 15 cases written up one of them refers to a male patient.

Anorexia nervosa, therefore, is a relatively common disorder of the student years, with many mild cases probably going unrecognized, affecting both sexes with the classical triad of recognizable symptoms: low body weight, cessation of periods in the female or loss of libido in the male, and restricted eating.

One single characteristic, however, seems to emerge from a study of the literature—and that is that anorexia nervosa tends to be a middle-class disease, and, typically, it develops in association with one or other of the hurdles we create with our apparently elitist educational system.

The first warning of its development is so often prior to an important academic examination—either O or A levels, or in the first year at university or college—and is a weight loss of at least 10 per cent, followed, in a girl, by the cessation of the otherwise regular monthly period.

Rarely at this time is any medical consultation sought. She, or he (and it is important, although fewer male cases are at present reported, to remember that it can affect both sexes) has often typically "worked" in the academic sense—to an occasionally tight schedule of revision, permitting few recreational breaks and finds the results of the labour a disappointment, even if, comparatively, academic distinction is nevertheless won.

Inheriting, often, almost like a caricature, a typical family background, she eventually discovered cases of this disorder shows, in its history, features that are frequently shared. The journey would seem to be middle class girls who come from insecure families where the father is often of a lower socio-economic class origin but who has achieved status and income by hard work and ceaseless striving. Lacking, however, the confidence of an "established" family, there is reported

The end result

Dr. Gunn is director of the Reading University Health Service

a constitute fear at home of failure or social demotion.

The morbid, characteristically, comes from higher social origins than the father and the girl thus, one writer puts it: "inherits the responsibility of establishing and confirming the social and economic status of the family—under the anxious scrutiny of the parents."

Emotional feelings in this archetypal family are rarely allowed any intensity of expression and the attitude to life that permeates throughout is that of the "protestant ethic". Thus a damage to self-esteem is the most hurtful wound of all.

It is easy to see, therefore, how those who set their sights on academic distinction—the contemporary path to a classless future—become obsessional. Add a degree of self-disappointment in achievement and the trigger of the psyche is pulled, to ultimately wound the same.

Social isolation is sought and the usually up-to-their-overweight girls probably above-average intelligence starts to deteriorate. A preoccupation with food and its fattening values amounts rapidly to an obsession and a "crash" diet to slim is adopted with no almost religious intensity.

Smaller and smaller portions of food are eaten and ever more strenuous efforts are made to reject it. Eating through sheer hunger establishes unforbearable guilt at failure to control a natural desire, and an intolerable cycle of overeating and starving is experienced.

They may to everyone, parents and peers alike, conceal their underlying needs with regard to body weight with the determination of an addict, and wear disguises of chunky sweaters with loose but bulky clothing and insist with a fear of intimacy that nothing is wrong despite a dramatic loss in weight. Rarely do they get seen naked, except by accident, and only then perhaps do the visible signs of telltale parental or friends' alarm.

At this stage the medical diagnosis is classically easy, but unfortunately, the progress of the disorder is hard to halt—for the sufferer is brought along by parents, friends, unwillingly for advice, recalcitrant in attitude and so often insisting that nothing is wrong.

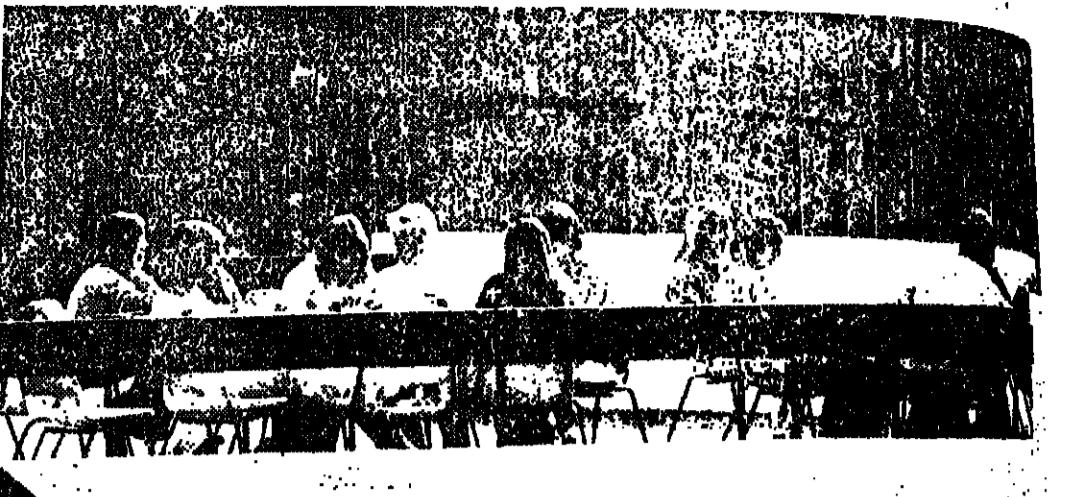
To try to persuade this individual that there is something seriously amiss is exceptionally difficult; to suggest psychiatric help, pharmacological therapy and continual regular surveillance, the backbone of treatment, unfortunately, compounds the patients' unconsciousistic that they have failed in some way, yet the necessity for help is vital. Without it, the downward spiral is one of self-induced vomiting, sometimes the excessive consumption of laxatives, gross deception and ever progressive starvation.

A chronicity to the disease develops and an intractable illness that leads to a death rate of five in every 100 cases within three years. Inevitably awaits the uncooperative. With early intervention, however, 80 per cent can be improved within five years of the disorder's recognition. It is the cooperation of the patient and the physician that is the key to the cure.

The entry in the last stages of the established disorder can be exceptionally labourious and trying the patience of Job—a along the slippery path only slow progress is made. Deception, again, the extent of trying to cheat the weighing scale by putting lead pieces in the knickers is commonplace.

Though hospital admission is resorted to in the severest cases when insulin therapy and behavioural techniques gain some respite, the progress of most is like that of the painful pilgrimage and impatience has no place in the care of the victim of anorexia nervosa. In our time of well-fed, over-nourished affluence, for those who suffer the distresses of cure of Narcissus it is a long and painful road to the light, and earlier recovery offers the best hope of eventual success.

New Australian universities 2—Griffith



Newest may succeed by bold adapting lessons of the past

Griffith students—taking the sun and at the library—enjoy a four school system with several innovations, as Peter Wilby reports

Australia's two newest universities, Murdoch in Perth and Griffith in Brisbane, have the advantages of an adequate perspective on the successes and failures of the new universities of the 1960s. Both, divided as is now customary, into schools of studies, are now in their second year of teaching. Each has based its schools and structures of major studies on themes and problems, rather than on traditional academic disciplines.

Both have avoided appointing discipline-based professors and have made the schools the smallest budgetary units. Griffith even has an explicit prohibition on schools dividing funds by discipline. Both are heavily committed to the common first-year course and to offering integrated programmes of study, rather than unit systems that allow the student maximum choice.

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Dr. Gunn is director of the Reading University Health Service

Alexander Gunn is chairman and a former Sussex University lecturer, emphasizing that the school is heavily committed

to cross-disciplinary first year programmes (one

NEXT WEEK: Murdoch

Can policy studies find a new British compromise?

David Walker
reports on the
growing demand
for a policy studies
institute in Britain.

have been disappointing, although it is not clear what specific purposes such bodies were set up to fulfil

There are, moreover, individuals working in this field with long-standing contacts with government and with sources of funding. Professor Richard Rose of Stratheclyde has done policy analytical work of various kinds, including appraising the various policy proposals by Westminster in Ulster. Professor Rose, to his credit, has written extensively in the newspapers since policy studies are not the prerogative of academics or even "para-academics" (people who work in research institutes outside universities).

The most fully worked out package before the committee is that presented by Professor Peter Hall of Reading, and Professor Dahrendorf—since he alone could gather together the funds, to take a "non-official" initiative—is whether there should be a central institution devoted to policy studies or rather some tidy up of existing work. The Robinson group has before it a number of proposals on which the SSRC will take action in June.

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Policy analysis is carried on daily by newspaper leading writers and weekly by magazine specialists. Parliamentary Commissioners for administration, Royal Commissioners, committees of the House of Commons all decide whether to get involved and spend more than £100,000 in this area.

On the SSRC's behalf soundings have been taken in selected parts of the social science establishment in recent months by a three-man group led by Mr Derek Robinson, the Oxford economist who is the council's chairman. In the best traditions of closest mandarins, government they have privately consulted the director of the Central Statistical Office and the head of the "Think Tank" and visited Washington's Brookings Institution, which many people want situated in London.

It is an independent contractor-based research and policy appraisal establishment, impressive in its scale and the little it has gained between political analysts and politicians and economists and Federal civil servants. An academic and bureaucratic hybrid, it has captured the imagination of

many of the halls among which are, first, a centre within the London School of Economics with full academic accreditation perhaps linking up with the Centre for Environmental Studies. Proposals for an LSE-based centre were referred last year to a school committee which in the nature of things has not yet reported.

Secondly, the proposal for an "institute of institutes" is still alive. This would put an umbrella over existing activity in London centres and would probably tie in the LSE. Anything wider than this is impractical, according to an SSRC panel which funds are possibly acting as a "marriage broker" to the number of existing institutions and departments throughout the country. The need for such a panel has been strongly put to the Robinson group.

Third, a full-blown British Brookings Institute, Professor Dahrendorf knows the international corridors of power well and could probably harness the money for such a body, to which the SSRC might contribute. It would need a great deal

of ambition to run and pay for it since it would have to buy services to tempt back men such as Professor Harry Johnson, the economist who left LSE a few years ago for tax reasons.

These are possible institutional forms to be considered by the SSRC. But underlying them are principles of organization of British academic life and government that have made the SSRC what it is and inhibit prevented any real "bridge building" between academic and government.

Siting any institution outside a university robs its staff of that security which tenure and the teaching contract give. The SSRC knows only too well from the glorious history of its research units that getting flexibility as well as a conceptual spearhead as well as a source of case studies of particular policies is impossible.

Professor Dahrendorf is juggling a number of balls among which are, first, a centre within the London School of Economics with full academic accreditation perhaps linking up with the Centre for Environmental Studies. Proposals for an LSE-based centre were referred last year to a school committee which in the nature of things has not yet reported.

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Academics fear government machine

This means both the ability to manage research staffs in social science and the ability to utilize social science work when it is completed. Testimony for this would come easily to the SSRC from any of its research units directors and from the permanent secretary of the Department of the Environment who, if he were called, would admit his deepest fears like others often did not know how to use the expensive research it commissioned from economists, geographers and others.

Academics for their part fear the government machine. Locating a policy studies institution outside the university makes its members liable to Whitehall pressures without the protection of academic walls. Professor Dahrendorf has

Leader, page 14

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THE 11/2/77



The faculty of sciences, Buenos Aires, in 1973 shortly after the return of General Peron.

'I agreed to teach but not to be a gaoler'

Even before Argentina's military government announced sweeping university changes last October, there had been signs that trouble was afoot. Alberto Constantini, a professor of long-standing and a man of liberal views, was appointed rector of Buenos Aires University, the top academic post in the country. But he made it plain that his acceptance of the job was conditional on respect for university autonomy, on an end to "witch-hunting" against leftists, and on continued support for research.

His conditions were widely acclaimed in the Argentine press. In a climate of intolerance and repression, it was as if an Argentine voice of moderation was being heard for the first time since the March military takeover. But relief was premature.

In only 37 days Constantini had resigned. He explained: "As soon as I took up the post conditions changed. The Minister of Education issued a document (called the National System of Superior Education) according to which he is going to reduce the faculties and give us orders; all of this was to have been carried out in complete silence, against my conscience. I agreed to be a teacher but I refuse to be a gaoler."

Shortly after, seven of the nine faculty heads of the university also resigned, highlighting the way in which university autonomy is an issue in a country where, more than in other Latin American republics, the successes and failures, declines and improvements in academic standards have been directly related to the degree of outside interference.

This interference has traditionally fallen into two camps. On the one hand civilian governments have sought to make the university more democratic, and to use it as a platform for increasing the country's independence, emphasizing scientific and technological investigation. Argentina's armed forces, however, have sought just the reverse. They have tried to preserve the university for an élite, and have endorsed the country's dependence through higher education by encouraging the influence of foreign private business interests in certain key courses.

Examples of the first group include the Radical Government from 1916-30. Peronist governments under Héctor Cámpora and Juan Domingo Peron, and now Constantini. Within the second group falls the influence of the Catholic Church which is more conservative in Argentina than in any other Latin American country—the military government of General Onganía in 1966, Isabel Peron's government from July 1973 to March 1976, and the present military regime.

Of the two, the second group has most tampered with university freedom, and, as a result, done more to contribute to academic decline. However, no tampering in Argentine universities is so comprehensive as that envisaged by Ricardo Brúera, the present Minister of Education.

Starting with the idea that "law and order" must be established, and that the chief aim of a university is to train people for jobs, Brúera claims that the reorganization will take eight years to complete, and implies strict ideological control over teacher appointments, student admission, course content and bibliographies (for example, philosophy is to start with the Ancient Greek philosophers and to emphasize Thomist philosophy, but Hegel and Marx are omitted). There's also to be a continuation of the ban on all political activities and the beginning of organized guerrilla

and worker activities against the military government that eventually paved the way for a return to Peronist government in 1973 after 18 years in exile.

In contrast to British and French wisely "humanism", and it keeps its purpose perfectly clear.

This statement was made by a vice-chancellor following changes announced by the Argentinian military government which threaten not only autonomy but the entire university system. Joan Monahan reports

assemblies on the campus, an end to student participation in determining university policy, rigid limits on the number of students who may enrol, a reduction in the number of psychology, sociology and anthropology faculties (since these, according to Brúera, are "dangerous" and attract the "youngest" continued support for research.

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At that time, and largely dictated by the previous repression, the universities changed overnight. During the interim government of Héctor Cámpora from May to July, 1973, before Peron's accession, the entrances halls and walls of Buenos Aires University looked as if a cultural revolution had hit them.

Posters of Peronist and Trotskyist guerrilla organizations, previously banned, were plastered everywhere. Graffiti urged a defiance of militarism. Professors with connections with the previous military government or foreign companies were dismissed. And courses were radically changed.

Traditional philosophy courses, for example, were replaced in part by studies of South American politics and Peron's doctrines. In an introductory architecture course, a film-show, altered views of Buenos Aires' new Sheraton Hotel with pictures of the jumbled grey shanty-towns that ring the capital.

But courses inside such "isms" cannot be put away by a lecturer who is relying upon academic background to give the lecture. The student is going to offer to the audience his own personal "books" of his sayings.

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During this period international organizations such as the Ford Foundation established grants for Argentines, and, as well as European influence, sociology, psychology and anthropology departments modelled on United States universities began to be established.

In complete contrast came the events of 1966 when, following a right-wing military coup d'état led by General Onganía, Argentina's eight state universities of the time were subjected to their first violent backlash sets in

In economics the bibliography was extended to include not just Samuelson—text widely used in the United States—but also Karl Marx and John Maynard Keynes.

The effects of this euphoria, understandable after so many years of military dictatorship, were anarchic. Nonetheless, though orientation to the left, there was a broad political tolerance and freedom during the Cámpora Government. The association seems to amount to an inner need to express themes although they are usually not of its own choice.

On the other hand, it is difficult to regret the severing of ties of such long duration, and to realize that one is clearly in a minority among one's colleagues. I should like to try to explain my motives at rather greater length.

Let me begin by accepting two points that might be made against my position. In the first place, I do agree that university teachers have suffered in the recent past a considerable degree of discrimination in matters of remuneration, as although they are usually not

highly paid for out of the public purse.

It has, however, been recognized that in university teaching even terms only of reward, and not as being in themselves rewarding. University teaching and research will attract students not so far as salaries, holidays, entitlements, guarantees of job permanence and so on are competitive with other occupations. From being a vocation it will become a profession.

If this downgrading of the profession is likely—and of the other professions—the reasons will be largely external. It is the ravages of inflation that have helped to bring about

A broader approach to liberal studies

One unfortunate aspect of current debate on the liberal studies is the way in which the words "general" and "alternative" to the words "liberal" have come to be accepted.

When in 1976 I took up my first full-time teaching appointment at the University of Manchester I joined the local branch of the Association of University Teachers. I thought that entering a profession it would be appropriate to join an organization representative of it, interests and outlook.

In a recent article in the *Times* (January 7) the author suggests that "general studies" and "alternative" to the words "liberal" have come to be accepted.

I am writing to you in my capacity as chairman of the Oxford branch of the AUT to ask you to accept my resignation from the branch at this institution, and to have as many existing members as possible at the time of application. I felt it was improper for me to insist on my own views in these circumstances.

These reasons would have led me to do so at the earliest opportunity. It is in part that the universities themselves have lost some variety of reasons much of the public respect they once enjoyed. It is in this connexion that the agreement with the National Union of Students is so much to be deplored.

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make is that university teachers are not unique in exchanging professional standards for trade union attitudes. Others have done the same in this connexion that the agreement with the National Union of Students is so much to be deplored.

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NORTH AMERICAN NEWS

MICHAEL BINYON REPORTS
from Washington

The Times Higher Education Supplement (London)

Tel.: (202) 838 6755
Room 541
National Press Building
Washington DC

Poll shows grade inflation and more conservatism

Freshmen are entering American colleges with higher grades than ever before, indicating that grade inflation is continuing. In the secondary schools, according to the eleventh annual Survey of Entering Freshmen, conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education.

The 1976 survey was based on questionnaires completed by 328,318 new students at a sample of 592 two-year and four-year colleges and universities. Of these, 215,890 questionnaires from 393 institutions were used to work out the national norms for America's total of about 1,760,000 freshmen last autumn.

Of these, 19.7 per cent earned an average "A" in high school, which is an increase of 1.4 per cent over 1975 and 6.2 per cent over 1969.

The number of freshmen with "C" averages declined from 32.5 to only 19.4 per cent during the same period.

The survey found that whereas "C" students outnumbered "A" students by more than two to one in the late 1960s, the two groups are of equal size today.

"When you consider these grade increases in the light of declining college admission test scores, it is hard to escape the conclusion that grading standards in the secondary schools have been declining steadily since the late 1960s," said Professor Alexander Astin from UCLA, director of the survey.

When asked about their chances of getting at least a "B" average in college, two students in five (40.6 per cent, up from 38.6 per cent in 1975 and 23.6 per cent in 1971) said their chances were "very good".

Eleven per cent of the freshmen (compared to 10.3 per cent in 1975 and only 3.7 per cent in 1968) expected to graduate with honours.

Political self-identification by the

student showed some movement to the right in the new survey. The number of liberals fell from 28.8 per cent to 25.6 per cent and the number of conservatives rose from 14.5 per cent to 15.2 per cent.

This is the first time in the history of the survey that liberals have not maintained at least a two edge over conservatives", Professor Astin said.

The survey showed that women had an increasing interest in traditionally "male" occupations. The proportion of women planning careers in law, medicine, business or engineering was 19.4 per cent,

compared to 16.9 per cent in 1975 and only 5.9 per cent in 1966.

These changes were also reflected in aspirations for advanced degrees.

The proportion of 1976 first-year women seeking doctorates and advanced professional degrees increased from 16.6 per cent to 17.2 per cent between 1975 and 1976, while the proportion of men declined from 26.3 per cent to 24.8 per cent.

Two out of every five students seeking advanced degrees now are women, compared with one in five in 1966.

Student preferences for the more applied fields of study continued to grow. Careers in business showed the largest increase—from 13.8 per cent to 16.4 per cent—between 1975 and 1976. Interest in teaching, which declined to an all-time low of 6.5 per cent in 1975, increased 8 per cent in the new survey.

For the first time a majority of freshmen (53.1 per cent) indicated that "being well-off financially" was a very important goal in life.

The greatest belief in this goal (68 per cent) came from students at predominantly black colleges, while the least support (41.5 per cent) came from those at private Protestant colleges.

Congress told of importance of basic research

As the first round of Congressional hearings on the Budget begins, the National Science Foundation, which was due to receive a substantial increase in funds, has emphasized the urgent need for more money for American science.

Basic research provided the information that preceded advances in many areas of national interest such as health, energy, productivity and agriculture, Dr Richard Atkinson, the Foundation's acting director, told Congress last week.

"We know from long experience that basic research is a well-spring of technology and leads to the establishment of new industries and improved services," he said, with clear appeal to the new administration's priorities.

The total proposed 1978 budget for the Foundation is \$885m. The decision to press for higher levels of basic research was based on several arguments, he said.

These included a continuing rise in the cost of research at a time when the real dollar investment in basic research has declined; a growing number of major research opportunities such as food production and chemical processing where scientific advances could have great economic benefits; and new advances in biology and earth sciences that were providing opportunities that could benefit society.

Dr Atkinson said the Foundation accounted for nearly 23 per cent of total federal support for basic

The tenure system is facing criticism in North America. In the first of three articles our correspondent looks at the case against.

'Dying for want of fresh blood'

It has long been an axiom of university teachers' unions that the tenure system is the best guarantee of academic freedom. It is a system that is more or less universally accepted in American higher education, one that has a long history and one whose value has been reaffirmed at every major inquiry.

Although tenure remains the cornerstone of academic employment, it is coming under increasing attack—often from distinguished teachers who themselves enjoy tenure. Their main charge is that too many teachers have been granted tenure with the result that there are few openings left for younger teachers. Tenure, they say, has become featherbed which is suffocating youthful creativity.

There is no question that tenure was granted fairly easily in the boom years of the late 1960s. And there is no question that it is now granted more competitively. In some large state universities about 75 per cent of the teaching staff have tenure, many of them fairly young people. At a time when universities are not expanding much, if at all, there is little room for manoeuvre.

Another criticism, also a feature of the teaching staff in general, is that tenure saddles them with teachers who may be inactive in their final years. The argument has always been that, in the event of redundancy, tenure would be dependent on alliances to govern. Which of the small parties gain most support may influence the government's ability to moderate further financial cuts.

With a dozen parties fighting for places in the new Parliament, of which all but one or two will almost certainly gain representation, a re-elected Social Democratic government will continue to be dependent on alliances to govern. Which of the small parties gain most support may influence the government's ability to moderate further financial cuts.

It was particularly pronounced in 1971-72 when there was public criticism of "irresponsible" professors who led the opposition to the Vietnam war. A few very visible radical teachers were seen to be finding refuge in tenure for their "un-American" or managerial, according to Mr Jordan Kurland, the acting general secretary of the AAUP.

Certainly the American Association of University Professors has no intention of diluting its policy

of tenure.

With a dozen parties fighting for places in the new Parliament, of which all but one or two will almost certainly gain representation, a re-elected Social Democratic government will continue to be dependent on alliances to govern. Which of the small parties gain most support may influence the government's ability to moderate further financial cuts.

The main achievement of the last two years has been the introduction of restricted admission to the universities and colleges. From just autumn entries to faculties of medicine were cut back from the previous year's 1,400 to 850 and the remaining faculties will follow this pattern.

The financial crisis in universities has aggravated this.

It has been met by a programme of comprehensive reorganization, with departments of the technological sector merging into larger units.

The argument is that this area should be given the opportunity for independent growth prior to the introduction of a comprehensive system in which the universities will have to compete with each other.

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A British Brookings?

The three wise men led by Mr Derek Robinson, chairman of the Social Science Research Council, who are at present examining the case for the creation of an Institute of policy studies, are engaged in an exercise that is perhaps more fundamental in its purpose and more creative in its possible consequences than they imagine. At stake is the credibility of the SSRC as a reliable source of relevant research in the social sciences; it is difficult not to see in the present interest in policy studies an implicit criticism of the quantity and relevance of research sponsored by the SSRC in the past 10 years. At stake also is the ability of the research community to apply the results of academic research and reflection to the making of public policy.

In this latter respect there seems to be an important blockage in British society compared with common practice in the United States or even France. Here a particularly rigorous form of occupational apartheid holds sway. In their early 20s people choose to become academics or civil servants or businessmen (or even politicians) by nursing their local general management committee or constituency association. Subsequently they follow distinct careers that effectively discourage cross fertilization and respect different values that create a acute sense of orthodoxy of "insiders" and the heresy of "outsiders". There is no equivalent in Britain of Dr Ernest Boar who has just moved from being chancellor of the State University of New York to become US Commissioner for Education, or of the now-retired who moves from the Ministry of Finance to work in a nationalized industry. The most important casualty of this rigidity is the free circulation of ideas. Instead political and intellectual life is seized by thrombosis of creativity.

This thrombosis has been reflected in the quality of our government. Good ideas seem never to have found their target. Politicians too often have been ignorant and short-sighted; their policies the product of party expediency rather than of genuine reflection. Civil servants have been rigid and myopic in their thinking, fearful of destabilizing challenges to their departmental instincts. Academics, frustrated by their inability to exercise significant influence over policy, have far too often lapsed into vacuous ideology or pretentious academicism.

Fortunately there are other sources of possible support although this does not mean the SSRC can wash its hands of any plan to create a British Brookings. For such a major initiative in the social sciences to be taken without the support of the council would call into question the value of its overall effort in directing research.

This third solution is quite different in kind from the first two. They would be limited—but entirely worthwhile—attempts to strengthen higher education's research effort in the field of public policy. They would help universities to be more knowledgeable spectators and helpful critics of public affairs. A British Brookings on the other hand would be about getting out on the field and playing the game. It is this latter job, not the former, which is already played to a limited extent.

New chance for Rhodesia

Traditionally the University of Rhodesia has recruited more than 50 per cent of its staff from Britain. But now, following a Foreign Office ruling over the placing of advertisements in this country, it no longer recruits academics through the columns of the British press and is consequently suffering a severe shortage of teaching staff in some subject areas.

There is no doubt of the consequence. At a time when the Ministry of Overseas Development is planning to spend £380,000 on funding 220 Rhodesian Africans at the university and the World University Service, and the World University Service together, likely to sponsor at least 250 more the academic strength of the university will be weakened. An important area—notably medicine and economics—there are already staff shortages, a situation that has provoked the university's vice-chancellor to visit Britain this month to launch a "back door" recruitment drive.

by some parts of the media and by institutions such as the Centre for Studies in Social Policy. But there is still a very strong case for the more systematic encouragement of policy studies and, in particular, for providing it with firm institutional foundations.

There are three ways in which this can be done. The first and minimalist solution is to create an organization to better coordinate existing efforts in policy studies. This might take the form of an umbrella agency for the CSSP, the Centre for Environmental Studies and so on. The second and compromise solution is to create a quasi-independent institute of policy studies—but one which draws heavily on existing resources in higher education. The third and maximalist solution is to create a large and well-funded institute on the model of the Brookings Institution in the United States.

All three have drawbacks. Something much more radical than the tidying-up envisaged in the first solution will be needed if policy studies is to become a bridge between higher education and the world of politics and business. The existing courses do excellent work but they are likely to remain the frontier posts of the academic world with all the dislocation in terms of career prospects and scarce resources that follows from this. Something much more independent from the strong (and in this case stabilizing) traditions of academic life that the quasi-independent institute envisaged in the second solution will be required if a two-way flow of ideas and information is to be encouraged.

There are two drawbacks in the third solution. First, plans like Brookings thrive on the other side of the Atlantic but may find it hard to survive in the less inviting British climate (but it is precisely because the climate here is less inviting that such an initiative is necessary). Secondly, it would cost a great deal of money. Enormous than the SSRC could reasonably afford.

Fortunately there are other sources of possible support although this does not mean the SSRC can wash its hands of any plan to create a British Brookings. For such a major initiative in the social sciences to be taken without the support of the council would call into question the value of its overall effort in directing research.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Licence to buy

Sir—Tony Hall's letter (THEES, January 28) admirably explains the untenable economic facts of life in book publishing, and his contention that the producers and distributors of scholarly and academic works are entitled to a return cannot reasonably be refuted.

In his last paragraph he asks for some means of avoiding the undesirable consequences of piracy but singularly fails to suggest any. If he could provide a clear situation, the world would beat a path to his door.

The copyright dilemma has always been to reconcile the interests of the creator and producer with those of the user.

In the case of photocopying and other methods of multiple copying of print, it would appear reasonable to ask the producers to adapt to the changing market for their wares by setting up an agency which would issue licences to copy in return for fees. The practical difficulties are formidable, but could be overcome once producers accept that future income is likely to be derived not only from the sale of books but increasingly from the revenue accrued from the licensing of users to copy them.

Education and polity

Sir—I am grateful for the very fair and accurate report (THEES, January 28) of two parts of my inaugural lecture, "Education and the Polity", at Birkbeck College. But as neither the title nor the theme was explained, these two side swipes against the building of the new universities outside city environments and against life-tenure of posts must have sounded, if good thunder, yet somewhat catastrophic bolts from the blue.

In detail, a long and complicated argument I admit; but simple in the sense that I was merely trying to infer what the educational system might look like as a whole (whether THEES or TES) if we look at it in terms of the political tradition, rather than economically, plutocratic or, more often, bureaucratic. The full version will appear in the spring issue of *The Higher Education Review*.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD CRICK,
Professor of Politics,
Birkbeck College,
London University.

Excellence and after

Sir—Many of your readers must have been as surprised as they were pleased to see your thoughtful and concerned editorial "Lord Acton in context" (THEES, February 4). You conclude: "The pupils who have taken the 11-plus and passed into an environment whatever its narrow, examination-determined horizons—where intellectual pursuit would not be branded as nihilistic or a waste of time, are now going to have to be exceptionally strong minded to resist the pressures of the majority... Precisely what effects these changes in secondary schooling will have is not yet clear. What is clear is that the changes must make a mark."

Do we really need to be quite so cautious and undivided? Certainly it is not clear precisely what effects these changes will have. But surely there can be no doubt about two inherent tendencies? First, it must become progressively harder to ensure that the available above average talents achieve the educational levels which they must achieve if the country is to avoid an accelerating impoverishment in every sphere.

Second, it must become much harder than in the old days of grammar schools for bright children from disadvantaged homes to ascend the educational and social ladder. The only escape is to backtrack by ensuring that somehow, even within the framework of universal compulsory comprehensive, the above average talents is brought and taught together.

This is, someone will say, Black Paper doctrine. It is indeed. But how are such conclusions to be avoided if once we admit that comprehensive is handicapping the development of the average child? And why should they be? Yours sincerely,

TONY FLEW,
Alexandra Road,
Reading.

Teacher training

Sir.—The Secretary of State for teacher training, North Tyne region will, I am sure, leave a vacuum if future expansion is likely. For the closure of St Mary's will be more than another in a list of the potential loss of student places, it will be the extinction of independence, based teacher education, and the end of the dual system in the North Tyne region in the entire area north of St Hilary's and Bede's, and of Catholic teacher training north of Leeds.

In the same period, the sale of sheet music dropped by 98 per cent. The publishers adapted by charging the record makers and broadcasters for the right to use music, and to this day such income is the mainstay of the industry, licensed, collected and distributed by such bodies as the Performing Rights Society.

In the absence of any better ideas, a development along similar lines would seem to be the best way of protecting the producers and users, and of ensuring the continuing supply of new material. Yours faithfully,

GEOFF CRABB,
Rights Development Officer,
Council for Educational
Technology,
3 Devonshire Street,
London W1.

mathematics and English) as the twin arts of precise expression, from which everything else can follow, but which need not follow or follow all at once. If we had these as the major elements of a core curriculum, two minor elements are needed: practical studies (to encourage a technical frame of mind) and political and economic literacy.

In detail, a long and complicated argument I admit; but simple in the sense that I was merely trying to infer what the educational system might look like as a whole (whether THEES or TES) if we look at it in terms of the political tradition, rather than economically, plutocratic or, more often, bureaucratic. The full version will appear in the spring issue of *The Higher Education Review*.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD CRICK,
Professor of Politics,
Birkbeck College,
London University.

Sir.—Your report on teacher training in Ireland (THEES, January 21) was, with my Trinity College, Innocent as leading. First, we are associated with three colleges of education not one. Second, Trinity is out from the National Union that all honours degrees and just those for primary teaching at least four years ago.

Third, and most important, Trinity's NED programme of college's relationships with its colleges of education quite different from those in the National Union. NED simply "validates" the of its colleges of education awards the degree. At the other hand, NED studies full students of the union about one-third of their year consists of courses taught by university's department of

Yours faithfully,
J. A. BRISTOL,
Trinity College,
Dublin.

Doctors on duty

Sir.—A short while ago hospital doctors were compelled to duty four hours apart, a week and that many a week and that many a week were on duty for 120 hours a week, and for industrial action to redress complaints. The British Medical Association Hospital Committee is now demanding immediate 28 per cent increase in the medical school intake.

Perhaps the committee care to explain what kind of manpower planning let a staff shortage which once would excessive hours, once would junior hospital doctors. Yours sincerely,

BERNARD DIX,
Assistant General Secretary,
National Union of Public Employees.

Social realism as an agent of protest



West Berliners destroy a Russian flag torn from the Brandenburg Gate during the rioting of June 17, 1953. Associated Press

Dennis Tate describes the history and political background of Stefan Heym's novel *Five Days in June*, based on the suppression by Russian troops of riots in East Berlin in June 1953

between the "Day X" theory and the reaction of the crusty old leaders in the GDR—all demonstrably authentic and much of it, like the extracts from Ulbricht's speech on June 16, remarkably revealing.

The frontal action is strictly chronological, compressed into the five days beginning on June 13, with the revision of the lawfully passed laws recalled at the start of each chapter, and at least one echo of John Reed's vivid reportage on the Russian revolution, *Ten Days that Shook the World*. The emphasis is almost entirely on the situation in the East Berlin factory, with no fictional extrapolation of the extent to which the Western subversives was involved on a higher level, even though the lesser agents provocateurs are active and ruthless.

By the evening of June 17, however, it is already time to be unprofitable to dwell upon the "Day X" events. The worst thing for us would be to try to throw the blame for our own incompetence and blunders on the enemy. Their inclusion, like the whitewashing of the Russian intervention, may have seemed to Heym a justifiable concession to facilitate publication of the novel in the GDR.

Through its main characters, *Five Days in June* becomes—in its advantage as a political document, but to its detriment as a novel—much less didactic. Martin Witte, the trade union organizer, Wilhelm Banggartz, the Party secretary, and August Kallmann, the epitome of the decent, industrious, but stubbornly anti-communist working-class, represent three main standpoints in a continuing debate on the nature of socialism.

The outcome, however, is never in doubt, since Witte is the heroic man of action throughout, employing Heym's knowledge and support at every turn, as much as Defoe did Ethan before him. Witte, one of the real communists, works tirelessly to bring in a new era of revolutionary democracy against Party dogmatism and the workers' suspicious. Banggartz is, in contrast, a cliché of spineless bureaucracy, rendered physically and mentally helpless by the sudden loss of authority, which is a "nightmare" to him.

The ageing Kallmann's crisis is far more convincing, in the context of his past life and domestic circumstances, as that of a "natural" socialist manipulated into leading a strike, the destructive effects of which leave him in bewilderment disillusioned. The minor characters fare despite some effective characterization, into one of these cases, but the novel does break ground boldly, in depicting the conflict of ideas as far up the hierarchy as the Party's Central Committee and the Russian military administration.

The publishers' assurance that *Five Days in June* is "no political tract," gains substance through the dubious fortunes of its other main figure, the stripper nicknamed Goodie Gays, who is associated with a fair proportion of the novel's admixture of sex, violence and death. Greatly assisted by coincidence, she also links the action in East and West Berlin on a rather insignificant level, leaving the suspicion that her role is to reduce the conflictual dimension.

In *The Queen against Defoe*, the fictional Anne's Secretariat of State, the Earl of Harewood, bears painful witness to the failure to suppress the seditious influence of the dissenter Defoe. In *Der Tag X*—the dissenting characterisation of the "Day X" theory, which has for the original perspective adopted towards otherwise familiar subject-matter.

In *The Queen against Defoe*, the fictional Josiah Cress, the Earl of Harewood, bears painful witness to the failure to suppress the seditious influence of the dissenter Defoe. In *Der Tag X*, the honest scab Ethan is entrusted by King Solomon with the task of compiling "The One and Only, True and Authoritative, Historically Correct and Officially Approved Report" on the recently deceased David, but there proves to be a yawning gulf between the truth and the zealously fostered legend.

Because this novel is a far more ambitious way into *Der Tag X* to make publication unthinkable for a government largely unchanged from the Stalin era, and striving desperately to build up a stable industrial economy.

Stefan Heym showed great persistence in attempting for years to have *Der Tag X* published at every hint of relaxation in the *Kulturbüro*, but finally turned in frustration in 1964–65 to the Federal Republic. Not only was it rejected there, however, on literary grounds as well as on account of the dubiousness of the "Day X" theory, but Heym had not even considered a strategy for dealing with the general strike called for June 17. In addition, there were the persistent rumours of indecisive power-struggles in Moscow and East Berlin.

Enough of this detail had obviously found its way into *Der Tag X* to make publication unthinkable for a government largely unchanged from the Stalin era, and striving desperately to build up a stable industrial economy.

Heym's personal involvement in the interpretation of the events of June 17, 1953, has been of a quite exceptional nature, and offers a fascinating insight both into his development as a writer and into his changing view of his privileged role, as well as into the contradictions of his life.

He also seeks to counteract the novel's political seriousness, too, mechanically through romantic sub-plots, with Wise's successful career, into one of these cases, but the novel does break ground boldly, in depicting the conflict of ideas as far up the hierarchy as the Party's Central Committee and the Russian military administration.

Because this novel is a far more ambitious way into *Der Tag X* to make publication unthinkable for a government largely unchanged from the Stalin era, and striving desperately to build up a stable industrial economy.

His perspective had, however, modified significantly. There was still an obvious need for a different kind of vision of the events of June 17, 1953, but the issues were by no means now "historical". With the willingness of an Ethan and the solid nobility of a Defoe, Heym had, it seems, conceived *Five Days in June* to stretch the new *Kulturbüro*, in both its original and its revised versions, to the limit, and yet avoid jeopardising an opportunity to stimulate the debate in the GDR on the future course of socialism, which had been largely curtailed since 1953.

His framework is a judiciously economical selection from the mass of documentary material available, which strikes a balance

The author is lecturer in German at the New University of Ulster.

BOOKS

The Victorians at the polls

The Politics of Deference : A Study of the mid-nineteenth century Political System
by D. C. Moore
Harvester Press, £15.50
ISBN 0 901759 0 74

The first thing to strike the reader about this enterprise is its pretentiousness. The dust-jacket assures us that it is a major work, that it is "nothing if not revisionist", and that its approach is "quasi-sociological". It is very long and very detailed. Professor Moore does not allow himself to be inhibited by false modesty, and historians who have either failed to understand the problem or have neglected some crucial place of evidence are butchered in droves, like plump partridges at an over-enthusiastic shoot.

Does the book measure up to this demanding standard? The opening sentence, which sets the theme for the whole work, advises us that previous historians have neglected the evidence provided by poll books. Leaving aside the work of Gash, Hanham, Olney and R. W. Davis, this does seem a trifling lurch on Professor J. R. Vincent, whose *Poll books : how Victorians voted* came out in 1967 and examined nearly 200 of them. But there are other surprises in store: Professor Moore has not only discovered poll books; he has found out that property exerted considerable influence in Victorian society and that there was much deferential voting. "As poll books reveal", he announces as the conclusion of the whole matter, "deference was a crucial factor in nineteenth century English politics".

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No doubt somewhere in the world there exists a reader to whom this will come with the force of a revelation, and who will regard £15.50 as money well spent for such insight. The rest of us will recall that Walter Bagehot made deference the starting-point for his discussion of the constitution in 1867. The theme of Norman Gash's *Politics in the age of Peel* was that electoral influence and deferential voting had not been eradicated by the 1832 Act. In 1969 Wilson Clark wrote that the continued power of the old proprietary classes was "the most important single political fact" in mid-Victorian England.

With respect to Professor Moore, there has always been ample evidence, literary and political, to demonstrate the existence of deference in Victorian England. What we need to know is the *overall pattern*, and how and why that pattern changed. Professor Moore has examined, in great detail, three constituencies—Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire and North Northamptonshire. Is it really very surprising to find that landowners, in these counties in the very heart of rural England, continued to wield influence over their neighbours? How can one seriously discuss "the great and continuous changes that occurred within that system" if one virtually ignores London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle, Liverpool, Bradford and all the great urban conurbations? Even though he confines his investigation to the counties, Professor Moore ignores R. W. Davis's book on Buckinghamshire, published in 1972, dealing with exactly the same problems, and coming to very different conclusions.

Professor Moore also provides an explanation of the two Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867. Conveniently, it is the same—slam the landed classes became so alarmed at the activities of "urban leaders" in the counties

they resolved to redraw boundaries in such a way as to confine urban voters to their boroughs.

Before 1832, we are told, urban electoral pressure in the counties was so great that it rendered the command of the landed classes precarious.

possessed? As for the 1867 Act,

we are assured on the one hand

(page 265) that it destroyed the power of the Leicestershire radicals and that this destruction was not unique, and, on the other page 302

that it "merely accelerated the process it was designed to slow down".

It is clear that Professor Moore has exaggerated the value of poll books and his determination to make everything fit into that framework leads to some forced expositions. Hence the chapter called, "Why poll books became unlistable". The short answer is because of secret ballot—but it cannot be tackled so directly since that would render the argument rather less, well, *listable*.

The overall structure of the book is not completely satisfactory either. In chapter seven, we spend some time on the politics of the 1870s before going back in chapter nine to discuss the 1867 Act. The origin of the book as a series of articles presumably accounts for some of its diffuseness and repetitiveness. James Mill's views on word (pp 241 and 344) and Gladstone's views (pp 379 and 395), while Russell's opinions on the 1832 Act, however revealing, hardly need to be quoted in full on three separate occasions.

The author's attitude to these urban leaders is curious. According to his own account, their activities triggered off reform and they were strong enough to render the control of the landowners precarious. Yet he rebukes other historians for emphasizing their role and explains that the urban freemen were "more important in 1832 as a symbol than a real political force". Not a bad achievement for a symbol.

The same ambiguity characterizes

his attempts to explain the results of the two Acts. Did the Leicester-

shire radicals leave the county alone after 1832 because their

power had been curbed by the

boundary changes or did they just

neglect the potential they

Localised liberalism

The Splintered Party: National Liberalism in Hessen and the Reich 1867-1918
by Dan S. White
Harvard University Press, £9.55
ISBN 0 674 83320 1

The National Liberal Party in the Second German Empire was notoriously prone to division, a process which, when it suited him, Bismarck as Chancellor did his best to promote. While the party's splits have usually been ascribed to the clash between divergent economic interests within the party, the extent to which these interests were dominated by local forces has not always been recognized. This is the starting point for this new study of German regional and national politics.

In federalist and newly united Germany political parties, like individual states, retained a good deal of autonomy, and National Liberal policy at Reich level was largely determined by decisions taken in the regions. The book is based on a dissertation on "Bassen and the Reformation of National Liberalism 1880-1884", and the chapters on this part of the subject are naturally the more deeply researched and the most thoroughly analysed part of the book. It was the period when the National Liberals were suffering from the crisis caused by Bismarck's tariff legislation of 1879, as a result of which the number of their members in the Reichstag fell from 99 in 1878 to 47 in 1881. A right-wing group broke away to join the Conservatives, a larger left-wing group seceded to join the Progressive Party. The accessionists, in south and southwest Germany, however, remained in the left-wing caucus within the parent party, and in 1884 they met in conference with members of the South German Progressive Party to agree on a new policy known as the Heidelberg Declaration. This came out in favour of measures such as Bismarck's social insurance and

unemployment benefit.

While the party

was

still

dominated by

local

interests

and

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BOOKS

Haunted by a fear of oblivion

Percy Grainger
by John Bird
Elec., £10.00
ISBN 0 236 40004 5

The external facts of Percy Grainger's life are straightforward, and a standard biographical entry would run something like this. Born near Melbourne in 1882, Grainger showed early promise as a pianist. After a period of study in Frankfurt, where his fellow-students included Roger Quilter and Balfour Gardiner, he established himself as a leading society pianist in Edwardian London. Contact with Grieg stimulated his interest in folk music, and he went on several collecting expeditions to Lincolnshire and Gloucestershire. His discoveries included the song "Brigg Fair", later used by his friend Delius as the basis of a choral rhapsody. In 1914 he left for the United States where he settled, becoming an American citizen in 1918. The rest of his life was devoted to performance, conducting, composition, teaching and, in his later years, to building and experimenting with a device he called a Free Music Machine, intended to facilitate the composition of music independent of fixed pitch intervals. He died at White Plains, New Jersey, in 1961.

Grainger was a lover of the outdoors, athletic and a prodigious athlete. His music reflects his personal and interests: arrangements and variations of folk tunes, such as "The British Folk Music Settling", "Country Gardens", "Shepherd's Hey", "Heart-beat parades", including "Moor Morris", "Hancock in the Strand", compositions and arrangements for wind band, with optional scoring; experimental pieces and some large compositions, which have not entered the popularity of the shorter works.

None of this is actually wrong. But the image it presents of Grainger, the man and the musician, is almost a complete distortion of the truth. The casual visitor to the Grainger Museum in Melbourne at the time of his death would have formed a different and much more disturbing impression. In this musty, labyrinthine, single-storey brick building, decaying and partially built by the composer himself, there was housed an extraordinary and apparently hapless conglomeration of disparate objects. Life-size dummies of himself, his friendships and successfully coun-



Bandsman Grainger, second class, 15th Band, Coast Artillery, summer 1917

tered any potential threat from another woman to usurp her place in his son's life. It was only after her suicide in 1922 (brought about by his wife's disease which eventually killed him) that Grainger focused all her attention on her only child, and he responded with an equally fierce, equally possessive affection. He adopted her love of Scandinavian literature, and her contemptuous attitude towards social convention and Christianity.

The flagellation which was an essential part of his sexuality was in childhood an experiences associated with his mother. For her sake he persevered during his lifetime in his successful career as a concert pianist, despite his profound sense of technical inadequacy, his dislike of public performances, his resentment at the enforced neglect of composition. She supervised his friendships and successfully coun-

wife, his mother, and his composing friends; childhood furniture, clothing and toys; manuscripts and scores by Grieg, Delius, Grieg, Balfour, Grainger, Cyril Scott, and others; a collection of riding whips; paintings by Percy and Ella Grainger, Jules Delius and Jacques Emile Blanche; volumes of Icelandic sagas side by side with treatises of sexual deviation; Polynesian and Scandinavian folk instruments, and an early (non-working) example of a Free Music Machine, made of wood, canvas, string and paper.

Most of the exhibits were accompanied by legends, personal in tone, sometimes hectoring, sometimes poignant in their sense of futility ("the bulk of these works is not 'alive' — for music that is not heard is not alive, and the bulk of my music is never heard... Can a more complete aesthetic failure be imagined? Not by me") and partly written in "Blue-eyed English", an eccentric idiom Grainger evolved to banish words of Latin origin from the English language. Storerooms and cupboards were crammed to overflowing with crates and stacks of letters, copies of letters, concert programmes, photographs, newspapers. The man who created this monument to the work of himself, his friends and other "composers" of Nordic descent (Nordic meant Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian, but not German) was no simple-minded extrovert in folk weave. He was complex, introspective, obsessive, passionate, haunted above all by a fear of oblivion.

His personality was moulded in the furnace of his relationship to his mother. Rose Grainger had left her brilliant but alcoholic and syphilitic husband when Percy was eight. John Grainger's only legacy to his wife was the disease which eventually killed him. Grainger, who had been like a son to his mother, focused all her attention on her only child, and he responded with an equally fierce, equally possessive affection. He adopted her love of Scandinavian literature, and her contemptuous attitude towards social convention and Christianity.

Grainger's musical achievements were as unconventional as his personality. In respect of originality they are extremely impressive. He conceived the notion of musically "free" music half-a-century before electronics made its realization possible. He wrote an acrobatic composition long before the birth of Stockhausen. He used fast, irregular and constantly changing metres before

Wagner

of German Music: Resources and Population: A Study edited by H. H. Stoeckel, 1959 ISBN 0 85986 401 0 Cambridge University Press, £12.50 Of German Music & Land Ownership in Nepal by M. C. Regmi initial volume in the theatre and film University of California Press, £10.50 sent book, monograph ISBN 0 520 02750 7 on German film and

In due course, Peru-Nepal is one of the most poverty-stricken countries in the world, and the mass of the people are becoming poorer. In spite of the justification of its beautiful scenery and its rich cultural traditions it is a profoundly divided country deeply split by caste, ethnic and class divisions, faced with increasing population pressure on a diminishing resource base ravaged by erosion, ruled by a semi-absolutist theocratic monarchy, 1933, the monarch being exploited by and dependent on Germany under whose neo-colonial power of India, the Nazi. Ninety-seven per cent of Nepal's population reside in rural areas and with no music even depend on rural resources for their livelihood. Both these books are concerned with rural change and accuracy throughout. Among his appendices the discographies of Grainger's own recordings are particularly valuable. Discussion of the music has a subordinate place in this essentially historical study; but the author has illuminating observations to make on individual works, even if he does not fully answer the intriguing question of why the totality of Grainger's achievement seems less than the sum of the separate parts.

The biographer's second problem is to decide how much to reveal of certain aspects of Grainger's private life, beliefs and practices, as meticulously recorded in detail by the composer himself. Respect for those still living, who were innocently involved in previous complete disclosure. But a study which concealed the darker side of Grainger's personality would not only be fundamentally defective, it would go against his own wishes, repeatedly expressed, that "nothing should be hidden". John Bird has avoided the issue. He has presented a balanced portrait of his subject, with tact sometimes, always with honesty. It is tribute both to Grainger and his biographer that the final impression is of a man, unbalanced certainly, and perhaps, but also of startling integrity, boundless generosity, and selfless devotion to the people and causes he cherished.

Some of the later editions of the classical literature, for instance, while detailing Schumann's studies of the classical and modern, were considerably more rewarding. Basil Deane

As a musical composition, Grainger's music really falls between the empirical and the theoretical. The central issue in understanding Grainger's music is the relationship between social and economic change, in that it tends to preoccupy the most of anthropological tradition. The best of anthropological studies, as well as Grainger's own, have liked something and exactly described through a visually attractive, single mountain community which was allowed the use of detailed information that would have been impossible in a wider-based, more lack of technical detail.

Some of the later editions of the classical literature, for instance, while detailing Schumann's studies of the classical and modern, were considerably more rewarding. Basil Deane

on German opera, though edited by S. Latsis, also contained a chapter on German opera, edited by S. Latsis, Cambridge University Press, £7.50

This is a study of the methodology of methodologists, an occupation that has lent dramatic tension to the papers of the contributors to this colloquium on research programmes in physics and economics held at Nafplion in Greece in 1974. Here are presented the economists' programmes rather than theories. At the centre is the "hard core"—that set of suppositions without which the programming would disintegrate. This is maintained by a "positive heuristic"—a sort of ritual for the operation of the programme—and a "negative heuristic" which warns of what not to do if the hard core is to be preserved.

Kuhn, by contrast, noted irrational aspects in the behaviour of scientists that sometimes retarded orderly progress and necessitated occasional scientific revolutions.

The contributions have produced

material of great interest, though

they have reached no consensus. The

editor himself who makes

I wonder what distinguished the

conclusions of the economists from

those of the physicists? Our age

lackies rather than the wonders of

physics, while the central activity

of economists is teaching and

examining those who have been

taught. We cannot be accused of

existence. Do Marchi remarks re

the falsification of hypotheses?

Faced with a choice between specifying new propositions and advancing the date and devising tests appropriate thereto and making adjustments to improve the fit of

the model, by dint of his training, if

for no other reason, choose the

latter, less costly, alternative?

"It is perfectly true," Blaug

remarks, "that a dogmatic applica-

tion of Popper to economics

would leave virtually nothing stand-

ing...". On the other hand, the

existence of what may be termed

"research programmes" then run

through the journals for years, sug-

gests the relevance of Lakatos's

ideas. But they are badly behaved

research programmes, and, as one

observes, are too often "irreducible

to the subject-matter". The

book has given much thought, and it

uses their methods that were being

tried for fit by the economists at

Nafplion.

The focus was on the applicability

of Lakatos's ideas. But they are badly behaved

research programmes, and, as one

observes, are too often "irreducible

to the subject-matter". There is

plenty of room for academic work,

doing that sort of job". This is a

view that would draw applause from

most academic economists, thus en-

suring that the textbooks will con-

tinue unrevised for some time to

come.

Guy Routh

Science as constituted by research

and theory, and they contain

most 500 of Brecht's plays

BOOKS

Poor, becoming poorer

surveys and input from the generalities of his findings.

The economic base of the mountain Gurung communities in Nepal has changed from pastoralism to paddy cultivation and the export of male labour within four generations. Macfarlane's thesis is that population growth is the main dynamic determining not only these economic changes but also social and cultural relationships. The increasing rate of population growth, the destruction of the fragile mountain ecology, the lack of any prospect for non-agricultural employment, and the declining opportunity for mercenary recruitment, all clearly indicate a pending disaster.

There are two main problems facing the Grainger biographer. The first is the quantity and the geographical dispersal of the source material, which is scattered throughout the world, much of it inadequately catalogued. John Bird has dealt admirably with these difficulties. The thoroughness and dedication with which he has pursued his researches are implicit in the extensive (and sometimes generous) list of personal acknowledgements to individuals in many countries. He has sifted his material with care and judgment, and has maintained a high level of scholarly accuracy throughout. Among his appendices the discographies of Grainger's own recordings are particularly valuable. Discussion of the music has a subordinate place in this essentially historical study; but the author has illuminating observations to make on individual works, even if he does not fully answer the intriguing question of why the totality of Grainger's achievement seems less than the sum of the separate parts.

Macfarlane's book is especially significant in breaking new ground in anthropological studies by locating population growth and its relation to land tenure institutions. At one point Regmi quotes Myrdal with approval, and goes on to comment on the extent to which the first edition has dated. The title appears to refer back to the old "heat, light and sound" division of subject matter within physics but this is almost completely at variance with Professor Ditchburn's broadly based approach which, together with his concern for clear and simple expositions of physical theory is a great strength, and one which the passage of time cannot erode. Conversely, though there are a number of items of pure "syllabus fodder" which were pro-

vided in the original version, let alone now.

This failure to prune the original adequately is serious in the context of the absence of substantial quantities of new material. There has been an explosive growth of activity in the field and related subjects in the past decades which is reflected in this book. The publisher claims that the book has been thoroughly revised and updated, but a comparison with the earlier editions scarcely bears this out. A certain amount of rearrangement has occurred and a little new material

has been added to the sections covering the Grainger biography, the first is the quantity and the geographical dispersal of the source material, which is scattered throughout the world, much of it inadequately catalogued. John Bird has dealt admirably with these difficulties. The thoroughness and dedication with which he has pursued his researches are implicit in the extensive (and sometimes generous) list of personal acknowledgements to individuals in many countries. He has sifted his material with care and judgment, and has maintained a high level of scholarly accuracy throughout. Among his appendices the discographies of Grainger's own recordings are particularly valuable. Discussion of the music has a subordinate place in this essentially historical study; but the author has illuminating observations to make on individual works, even if he does not fully answer the intriguing question of why the totality of Grainger's achievement seems less than the sum of the separate parts.

Regmi's study of the development of land tenure institutions in Nepal is more overtly historical and political. Much is descriptive and can be judged as an important source of material for other scholars with a more analytical interest in political and economic changes in Nepal. He shows that the expansion of land reform has clearly failed in both purposes. The only beneficiaries are the upper rural classes.

All of these factors can only be understood by a broader political and economic assessment of the state and its basis in Nepal's class structure.

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By focusing solely on land tenure institutions Regmi has exaggerated their role in determining socio-economic change and continues to believe that the right scheme could still transform Nepal's rural society. What is needed is to show why an "agricultural revolution" cannot simply be legislated into being, and to analyse how an alternative land tenure system reflects an underdeveloped economy and not vice versa.

David Feldman

An ageing classic

Light, volume 1 and 2, third edition by R. W. Ditchburn
Academic Press, £6.50 each
ISBN 0 12 218101 8 and 218102 6

Previous versions of this well-known university textbook appeared in 1952 and 1963. The publisher claims that the book has been thoroughly revised and updated, but a comparison with the earlier editions scarcely bears this out. A certain amount of rearrangement has occurred and a little new material

has been added to the sections covering the Grainger biography, the first is the quantity and the geographical dispersal of the source material, which is scattered throughout the world, much of it inadequately catalogued. John Bird has dealt admirably with these difficulties. The thoroughness and dedication with which he has pursued his researches are implicit in the extensive (and sometimes generous) list of personal acknowledgements to individuals in many countries. He has sifted his material with care and judgment, and has maintained a high level of scholarly accuracy throughout. Among his appendices the discographies of Grainger's own recordings are particularly valuable. Discussion of the music has a subordinate place in this essentially historical study; but the author has illuminating observations to make on individual works, even if he does not fully answer the intriguing question of why the totality of Grainger's achievement seems less than the sum of the separate parts.

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M. E. Barnett

Among this week's reviewers

Basil Deane is professor of music at the University of Manchester; John Cannon, professor of history at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne; Ian Falley, of Parliamentarian Reform 1640-1852; David Feldman, author of Social Relations and Agricultural Production in Nepal's Terai, is lecturer in development studies at the University of East Anglia; A. J. Ryder, reader in history at St. David's College, Lampeter; A. J. Rymer, author of The German Revolution 1918-19; Michael Sanderson is senior lecturer in economic and social history at the University of East Anglia.

Education and the Urban Crisis *

EDITED BY FRANK FIELD

Based on two Gulbenkian conferences, *Education and the Urban Crisis* explores the current trends in inner cities in the United Kingdom and examines the part to be played by education in reversing those trends of decay and disorder. However, the key argument of the book is that poverty is at the core of the contemporary urban and educational crisis and it is this that should be the paramount concern of social policy.

£3.50, paper £1.75

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Racial variation in aptitudes

Sir.—May I be permitted to reply to those writers who have commented on the article based on my paper "Racial variation in Spatial and Mechanical Reasoning ability—Part 1, Aptitude Test Results" ("THES, November 5).

Incidentally, Part 2 Correlation of Test Results with Degree examination performance will be ready in about a year.

In part one I deliberately restricted myself to a description of the test material and to a presentation of the test results in graphs and a table. I did, however, suggest that the following areas of research might yield useful information: A comparison of the spatial and mechanical reasoning abilities of recent Commonwealth immigrants with those of second generation Commonwealth immigrants to effect the cultural passage through the British education system has on the pattern of the two abilities. An attempt into the correlation of spatial ability and general IQ for the different racial groups. An investigation of the spatial and mechanical reasoning abilities of immigrants who were fostered at a very early age with Celtic/Anglo-Saxon families in the United Kingdom.

Although the normal I used in my calculations were those established by the test designer for Americans they do form a useful basis for comparing the groups I tested.

Incidentally, calculations of the mean scores for the different groups based on raw scores were also made. And although the means established

are higher than those based on the American norms they still exhibit the pattern of differences revealed using the American norms.

Obviously the patterns of my test results provoke the old question: How much are they due to environment and cultural factors and how much are they due to genetic factors?

Much research is needed. If pre-

school experience is shown to be an important factor, then the message will be clear to educationists in the relevant countries;

If genetic factors are large, then teaching techniques must be adapted to make recognition of the students' learning difficulties.

It may be of interest to THES readers that I discussed my paper recently with a visitor from City University. He told me that their engineering students find marked difficulty with such subjects as engineering drawing. (If their students are of Indian origin and half African origin.)

I hope the publication of my results will have highlighted what I believe to be a very real educational problem and that it will stimulate research to find answers to the questions thrown up by this apparent racial variation in spatial ability.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK BIRMINGHAM,
Senior lecturer,
Engineering faculty,
North East London Polytechnic.

Schools and industry

Sir.—The repeated calls by eminent people, including the Secretary of State for Education herself, for a closer relationship between schools and industry requires critical examination. Of course, like motherhood, no one can be opposed to it. But we should define exactly how this relationship can be developed without changing the schools into vocational training centres and how we can provide the teachers who can develop this relationship in an educational way.

First of all, I presume that it is mainly the secondary curriculum that they are discussing. Second, I presume that it is the understanding and appreciation of the nature of economic and technological context that they are discussing. We can then agree that an increased emphasis on the study of industry and business is possible in all aspects—including the social, economic, scientific, mathematical, technological and design aspects—of the secondary school curriculum for the 13-18 age group.

Then the problem is how do we find teachers who have the knowledge and experience of industry or commerce to design and teach these units in the secondary curriculum and yet maintain the essential educational nature of schools. We have recruited mature entrants to teacher-education who have this knowledge and experience and this must continue to make every effort to recruit them. However, as two levels become the normal entry requirement and teacher unemployment continues their numbers will probably diminish.

At the same time, the release of existing teachers to gain this experience is likely to be very limited. The success of this kind of occupational placement, however, depends upon special expertise and it is fortunate that, in a polytechnic, a range of faculties, including science, art and design, engineering and business studies, can supply invaluable help in planning, arranging, preparing and supervising these placements. This fact does suggest that many polytechnics are well placed to help fulfil this national need and that more of them consider taking up the challenge.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY WEBSTER,
Dean of the Faculty of Education,
Sunderland Polytechnic.

The Problem of Life

Sir.—In the introduction to my recent book, *The Problem of Life: An Essay in the Origins of Biological Thought*, I state the objectives of the book: "This book, therefore, does not set out to be another academic study of the history of biology. It is not concerned so much to circumscribe the minutiae of scientific advance as to investigate its historical and philosophical roots of our present understanding."

I am surprised, therefore, that your review ("THES, November 5, 1976"), criticizes the book for systematically concentrating on those aspects of past thought which have contributed to, or which illuminate, contemporary biological thought. This was precisely what I set out to do, hoping, thereby, to achieve a deeper insight into our present position.

Surely a book should be judged on its success or otherwise in achieving its stated objectives rather than in achieving objectives, however interesting or praiseworthy,

which the reviewer may have had in mind himself. The reviewer may dislike the view of life taken by contemporary biology but it is, I believe, shrugged off. The book attempts to take this view seriously and to investigate its original historical and philosophical implications.

Second, at a more detailed level, nowhere do we turn to our ancestors as a band of "Miocene Dryopithecines," the phrase used was "population of Dryopithecine apes living in the African Miocene some 15 million years ago" and later "population of Miocene Dryopithecines." This, to the best of my knowledge, is orthodox paleoanthropology. I certainly risk no speculation about their mental process.

Finally, the book does not consist of "just over 300 pages" but of 343 + xxiv, which I make 367 pages. Yours faithfully,
C. U. M. SMITH,
27 Fuglenaire Close,
Barborth,
Birmingham.

The idea that students of subjects which had hitherto been regarded as strictly technical should be helped towards a wider and deeper view of the world was one of the best educational ideals of the post-war period. It should not be allowed to die, either by being killed

Management education

Sir.—As a management teacher I agree with Mr Binsted's view ("THES, January 28) that the development received by management teachers is not adequate, either early in their careers or in keeping up with their needs. However, I disagree with the strategy that he proposes to deal with the "pedagogical" needs of people like myself.

Yours faithfully,
ANDRZEJ HUCZYNSKI,
Lecturer in management studies,
University of Glasgow.

work of management teachers who will organize "events" for themselves, call in experts they may require and generally be responsible for their own and one another's development.

Unfortunately, the isolation inhibits the development of RMCs being accepted by other subjects that it is a place of their own way to get away of convincing their other subjects that it is a

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Universities continued

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PORT MORESBY)

Applications are invited for the post of:

UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA AND SWAZILAND (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND)

SENIOR TUTOR GRADE 1/LECTURER GRADE 2 IN ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

A number of Mathematics Services courses to Economic, Commercial and Social Sciences students on the Khutsong Campus in Swaziland. Applicants should hold a degree in Economics or Statistics with Mathematics as a subsidiary subject, or a master's degree in Mathematics. Candidates are expected to have teaching experience preferably to students in Social Studies. A special interest in Mathematics to Economics, Commerce and Social Sciences would be highly desirable.

2. LECTURER IN STATISTICS

A master's degree in Statistics with Mathematics as the main subject. Candidates are expected to have some teaching experience and a good knowledge of the statistical problems of the educational system. A special interest in Economics and Survey Methods would be desirable.

BASIC SALARY SCALE: (Salary Scales and Conditions of Service under review). Lecture £1,242.00 p.a. (sterling equals £1.40) plus £100.00 per annum for supernumerary. Lecturer £2,748-E5,348 p.a. (£1 sterling equals £1.40) Salary and supernumerary allowances payable to students in contract terms. 10 per cent indemnity for travel and subsistence leave, travelling allowances on appointment and completion of contract.

Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent no later than 11th March, 1977, to the Registrar, University of Botswana, Private Bag 1068, Gaborone. Applicants resident in the UK should also send 1 copy to the Inter-University Council, 60/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT.

Housing allowance of 9 per cent of basic salary in line of superannuation for applicants on contract terms, 10 per cent indemnity for travel and subsistence leave, travelling allowances on appointment and completion of contract.

Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent no later than 11th March, 1977, to the Registrar, University of Botswana, Private Bag 1068, Gaborone. Applicants resident in the UK should also send 1 copy to the Inter-University Council, 60/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT.

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM SUDAN

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS:

2. PROFESSOR IN Applied Mathematics and Pure Mathematics or Statistics

Applications are invited for the post of:

SENIOR LECTURER/RESEARCH FELLOW IN Physical Chemistry; Electro Chemistry

Applications must have high academic qualifications and a number of years teaching and research experience.

Salary: Professor £54,150 p.a. (£1 sterling equals £50.00); Senior Lecturer £21,410 p.a. (£1 sterling equals £19,042); Research Fellow £10,400 p.a. (£1 sterling equals £9,042); Research Assistant £6,982-E1,258 p.a. (£1 sterling equals £6,404). For married appointees or £1,410 per annum for supernumerary appointees (normally free of all tax and usually reviewed annually) and provide children's education and medical aid schemes; annual overseas leave, travelling allowances on appointment and completion of contract.

Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent no later than 28 February, 1977, to the Personnel Secretary, University of Khartoum, P.O. Box 381, Khartoum, Sudan. Applications resident in the U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 60/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA AND SWAZILAND (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND)

Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN EDUCATION (Psychology)

Candidates should have a degree in Psychology or Education, and should have research experience and be able to supervise the award of honours degrees and Senior Degrees in Education. Experience in Careers Guidance will be an advantage.

BASIC SALARY SCALE: (Salary Scales and Condition of Service are currently under review). Lecture £1,242.00 p.a. (£1 sterling equals £1.40). The British Government may supplement salary, in range £1,644-E2,668 plus £100.00 per annum for supernumerary. (£1 sterling equals £1.40) for a single appointed candidate reviewed annually and normally free of all tax and usually reviewed annually and provide children's education and medical aid schemes; annual overseas leave, travelling allowances on appointment and completion of contract.

Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent no later than 11th March, 1977, to the Personnel Secretary, University of Botswana, Private Bag 1068, Gaborone. Applicants resident in the UK should also send 1 copy to the Inter-University Council, 60/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

Applications are invited for appointment to a

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

The work is concerned with the development and use of optical diagnostic techniques for the study of the properties of materials. The post is available to Dr. R. H. Williams at the University of Strathclyde and the holder will be based in the Physics Facility at the Rutherford Laboratory. Applications should preferably contain a reasonable allowance of 10 per cent of basic salary.

Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent no later than 11th March, 1977, to the Registrar, University College of Strathclyde, 107 Blackfriars, London, SE1 3JL. Applications should include a statement of two referees.

Memoranda concerning the position and general conditions of employment will be sent to the Registrar, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX, England. Applications should be received by 30th April 1977.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of:

CAMBRIDGE THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

The work is concerned with the development and use of optical diagnostic techniques for the study of the properties of materials. The post is available to Dr. R. H. Williams at the University of Strathclyde and the holder will be based in the Physics Facility at the Rutherford Laboratory. Applications should preferably contain a reasonable allowance of 10 per cent of basic salary.

Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent no later than 11th March, 1977, to the Registrar, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX, England. Applications should be received by 30th April 1977.

CAMBRIDGE THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF MEDIEVAL HISTORY

The work is concerned with the development and use of optical diagnostic techniques for the study of the properties of materials. The post is available to Dr. R. H. Williams at the University of Strathclyde and the holder will be based in the Physics Facility at the Rutherford Laboratory. Applications should preferably contain a reasonable allowance of 10 per cent of basic salary.

Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent no later than 11th March, 1977, to the Registrar, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX, England. Applications should be received by 30th April 1977.

CAMBRIDGE MAGDALENE AND QUEENS' COLLEGES

The Colleges propose to make

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the post of:

CARDIFF THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN EDUCATION GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN THE WEST INDIES CAMPUS

Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN KHAITOURM SUDAN

Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN THE HYDROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT

Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MODERN LANGUAGES

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Applications are invited for the post of:

LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MODERN LANGUAGES

Polytechnics continued

Faculty of Human Sciences—Livingstone House

Head of Department Grade VI
with responsibility for the Department of Health and Social Studies which offers professional courses in social work, nursing, and community studies, counselling and occupational psychology.

(Ref. SA/0268)

Salary Scale :
Head of Department, Grade VI : £8,037-£8,913
(plus appropriate London Allowance and appropriate proportion of £312 supplement)
Further details application form from: Senior Staffing Officer, 12/13, Telephone: 01-527 2272, ext. 20
Completed applications to be returned by 1st March, 1977.
Please quote above reference number.**NELP** North East London Polytechnic

Colleges and Institutes of Technology

Paisley College Department of Chemistry

Lecturer in Applied Chemistry Chemical Technology

Applications are invited from suitable qualified persons for the above post. Duties will include lecturing in the general area of chemical technology, including some time for research and development studies. Preference will be given to applicants with some years industrial experience and with an interest in environmental protection, polymer technology or other relevant subjects. A good honours degree will be expected to applicants with such work in an appropriate field.

Salary scale, Lecturer 'A', £3,529 to £6,807

Further particulars may be obtained from Institutional Section, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley, PA1 2RH, with whom applications, including a list of publications and giving the names and addresses of two referees, should be lodged before 1st April. Please quote ref. THES/121.

Administration

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD STATISTICS OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of STATISTICS OFFICER in the Statistics Department of the Research and Statistics Division at the Board's offices in Aldershot, Hampshire. The Department is concerned primarily with the compilation of data relating to GCE examinations, the preparation of statistical services generally within the Board. The Statistics Officer, as Head of the Department, is responsible to the Director of Research who is Head of the Division.

Applicants should be graduates in Mathematics or Statistics and have a sound knowledge of computing techniques. Experience in the application of statistical techniques in the field of education would be advantageous.

This appointment will be on a salary scale of £4,811 by seven annual increments to £6,259 per annum, i.e. aligned with the Association of University Teachers' scale points 8 to 15. The starting point on the scale will depend on age, qualifications and experience. Further information, together with an application form, may be obtained from: The Personnel and Services Manager, The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House, Station Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ, to whom completed forms of application must be returned not later than Friday, March 4, 1977.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The work is mainly concerned with the preparation of examination timetables and the provision of a valuable service to the schools and examination centres in the preparation for a series of examinations.

The post involves the preparation of examination timetables for the Association of University Teachers' scale points 8 to 15. The starting point on the scale will depend on age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained from: The Academic Secretary, St. John Street, London EC1V 4AA.

REMINDER

Copy for Classified

Advertisements in the

THES should arrive

not later than 10.30 am

Monday preceding the

date of publication.

Colleges of Further Education

STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL : DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FURTHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the undermentioned posts. All candidates should have relevant industrial or commercial experience where appropriate. Teacher training would be an advantage but training will be given on an in-service basis if necessary.

Salary:

Head of Department, Grade VI : £8,037-£8,913

(plus appropriate London Allowance and appropriate proportion of £312 supplement)

Further details application form from: Senior Staffing Officer, 12/13, Telephone: 01-527 2272, ext. 20

Completed applications to be returned by 1st March, 1977.

Please quote above reference number.

N.E.L.P. North East London Polytechnic

Courses

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Two-year part-time MA degree in Politics & Government Course starts in September 1977

The Unit of Political Studies continues to offer also its full-time BA degree in Politics and Government. Full details of both degrees from:

The Registrar City of London Polytechnic Calcutta House Old Castle Street E1

Telephone 01-283 1030 Ext 576

SALARIES. The promoted seal structure for Colleagues is presented under review.

**SENIOR LECTURER 'A' £8,312 to £10,471 (bar) to £10,528 (until 1st September). Pay policy allows otherwise, successful candidates will be appointed prospectively to SLA posts but will be paid meantime on the Lecturer 'A' salary scale.

LECTURER 'A' £8,312 to £8,807

**The Research Assistant will be paid 50% of the appropriate point of the Lecturer 'A' scale.

Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the college concerned to whom completed application forms should be returned not later than February 26, 1977.

EDWARD MILLER, Director of Education.

NORTHERN IRELAND**Western Education and Library Board Londonderry College of Technology****Principal**

The post will become vacant on 1 September, 1977, on the retirement of Mr. T. Williams.

This is a Group 5 college and salary will be in the range £8,459-£9,969 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms are available (on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope) from: Mr. J. O'Brien, Chief Officer, Western Education and Library Board, Headquarters Offices, 1 Hospital Road, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, BT78 0AW.

Closing date for the receipt of applications: Monday, 26 February, 1977. Certifying disabilities.

The present holder of this post retires in August 1977.

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience for this position.

Applicants must have a good honours degree in a suitable subject and a thorough knowledge of Welsh and English is essential.

The person appointed will be expected to enter upon his duties on 1st September, 1977.

The salary scale will be £7,465 + 3 annual increments £3,122 per annum and a contributory superannuation scheme applies.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from: the Secretary of the Library at the above address and applications must reach the Librarian not later than Saturday, 19th March 1977.

Colleges and Institutes of Technology**CAMBRIDGESHIRE COLLEGE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY**

PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE IN CHIEF required to lead a team of professional staff and to be responsible for the general management of the college, including the areas of the humanities, social sciences, arts and crafts, and vocational subjects.

Applicants must have high administrative ability and a record of achievement in teaching, research and/or management.

OXFORD : OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men and women who would like to assist in the above examinations. There are Advanced Level panels for 1977 and 1978, and for Higher and Lower School Certificate for 1977 and 1978.

MANCHESTER : THE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MS. IN POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS covering topics such as energy, waste disposal, toxic species, food chain, etc.

BOLTON : ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY now based on Bridge St., Sat. 10 a.m.-1 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Interviews number Oxford 8200.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHARITY COMMISSION

ST. CECILIA'S COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Department of Higher Education.

WINCHESTER : WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Department of Higher Education.

FRANCE : FRANCE STUDIES

Applications for forms, with the names of two referees, to: College of Art and Design, 12/13, Telephone: 01-527 2272, ext. 20.

REWARDING PART-TIME CONTRACTS

OXFORD : THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATIONAL FIELD

The Department of Educational Field Studies is seeking a highly qualified and experienced individual to help manage a new educational field studies programme.

CHARITY COMMISSION

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Department of Higher Education.

PROPOSED NOTICE OF VACANCY

Geography: Chairperson

The College Park Campus of the University of Maryland is seeking a distinguished scholar with outstanding administrative capacity to serve as Chairperson of the Department. This position offers unique challenges and opportunities for providing creative leadership within a scholarly environment in the National Capitol Area.

The University of Maryland actively subscribes to a policy of equal educational and employment opportunity.

Education Amendments of 1972 not to discriminate on grounds of sex in admission, treatment of students, or employment.

Nominations and applications should be sent to:

Dr. John H. Cumberland, Chairman,

Geography Search Committee,

Bureau of Business and Economic Research,

University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742.

FRANCE : FRANCE STUDIES

Atomic physicist required by French Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

Applications for forms, with the names of two referees, to: College of Art and Design, 12/13, Telephone: 01-527 2272, ext. 20.

Overseas

AUSTRALIA QUEENSLAND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BRISBANE**Lecturer in Applied Plant Ecology****Lecturer I**
SA16,314 to SA18,389 per annum**Lecturer II**
SA13,850 to SA15,925 per annum

The lecturer will have responsibility for the continuing development and teaching of plant ecology in a broadly based Department concerned with environmental biology. The Department of Biology and Environmental Science is well equipped for simulation, experimental and field studies and operates a field station. Research and consultation are encouraged.

The salary range is from \$13,519 to \$18,076 (Australian) and is presently under review.

Applications including curriculum vitae and names of three referees, and inquiries concerning the conditions of service, should be directed to:

Migration Liaison Officer, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ Telephone: 01-240 2881 Applications close on 14th March, 1977.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LECTURER IN ART EDUCATION
£8,490 to £11,352**MOUNT LAWLEY COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION**

Applications are invited from persons with academic qualifications and experience suitable for the above position. Mount Lawley College is situated 2½ miles from the centre of Perth, and is concerned chiefly with the preparation and continuing education of teachers but will diversify its courses in accordance with community needs and the concept of advanced education. The appointee will be selected according to ability to innovate and to teach within the range of studies offered by the Department of Art Education. These include curriculum studies, visual communication, the philosophy, sociology and comparative study of art and craft in education and a range of studio disciplines and art/oral workshop activities.

Applicants should be qualified teachers and hold academic awards appropriate to teaching at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. A specialized knowledge and expertise in the use and education application of audio-visual art techniques would be an advantage.

The salary range is from \$13,519 to \$18,076 (Australian) and is presently under review.

Applications including curriculum vitae and names of three referees, and inquiries concerning the conditions of service, should be directed to:

Migration Liaison Officer, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ Telephone: 01-240 2881 Applications close on 14th March, 1977.

OCI

The Polytechnic of Central London

On behalf of
Ngee Ann Technical College Singapore
Shipbuilding and Repair Technology

This new department of a rapidly developing FE/HNC College requires a

Senior Lecturer £8134-E7217

with a good honours degree, preferably in Naval Architecture, and at least 7 years relevant teaching and/or industrial (Shipyard or Marine Engineering) experience.

The post is initially on a 3-year contract (renewable) and includes the usual overseas benefits. Details and application form, to be returned as soon as possible, from The Establishment Officer PCL 309 Regent Street London W1 R BAL 01-580 2020 Ext 212.

UNIVERSITY OF TUBINGEN (West Germany)**SEMINAR FÜR ENGLISCHE PHILOLOGIE****LEKTOR/WISSSENSCHAFTLICHER ANGESTELLTER**

The English Seminar, University of Tübingen, intends to appoint a Lektor with qualifications in the fields of English phonetics and phonology from 1st September, 1977. Appointment will be for 5 years at the BAT II level (ca. 2,500 DM per month), and is not renewable.

Applications with the usual details should be sent so as to arrive not later than 1st March, 1977, to:

The Director, Prof. Dr. A. Reisel, Englisch-Seminar, Wilhelmstraße 50 D-7400 Tübingen 1 West Germany.

Classified Advertisements to advertise in the THES please send to: Julian Lubbock 01-837 1234

THE TIMES Higher Education SUPPLEMENT

New Printing House Square, 10, Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ

Holidays and Accommodations**1977 EASTER VACATION**
23 March to 21 April**SUMMER VACATION**

August and September

Overnight accommodation in LSE Residences
Individuals/School parties welcome

Inquiries:

Miss Trudy Hindmarsh
London School of Economics
Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE
Tel.: 01-405 7686, Ext. 741**Polytechnics continued****SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC**Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Applications are invited for the posts of—**PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN APPLIED STATISTICS**
SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II IN STATISTICS WITH MATHEMATICS (FOR SOCIAL STUDIES)**LECTURER II IN MATHEMATICS FOR ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE**
LECTURER II IN STATISTICS/MATHEMATICS FOR SOCIAL STUDIES APPLICATIONS</